



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

their origin neither in an adequate sensory stimulation, nor in any other sensory stimulation, nor in experience, but rather in an *a priori*, adaptive, self-preservation tendency which is entirely independent of experience."

Again, in the first chapter Strumpell's theory, that we go to sleep because of the absence of sensory stimulation and awaken because of the presence of the same, is vigorously attacked. Strumpell's patient was anesthetic except in one ear and one eye. When the eye was closed and the ear stopped the patient fell asleep. But, remarks Professor Pikler, what causes him to awaken? No sensations can penetrate the barriers of this almost complete anesthesia. His conjecture is that excess energy, the desire for psychic activity, is so great that the patient moves spontaneously. He opens his eyes, begins to remember, think, etc. There is a drive (*trieb*) toward or interest in recuperation which underlies sleep and an interest causes us to awaken.

The other chapters of the book are concerned with the negative judgment, the perception of visual depth, kinematographic perceptions, optical illusions and Ranschburg's phenomenon of retroactive inhibition.

The author apologizes for bringing heterogeneous problems together in one volume. In justification of his plan, however, it may be stated that the problems are held together by a certain similarity of theoretical treatment. The critical historical parts of the book are of more value than the very questionable positive contributions. Throughout, there is that sombre coloring of faculty psychology which so inhibits the enthusiasm of the present-day experimental psychologist. The only American author mentioned is Professor Dewey and his name appears in a quotation.

H. S. LANGFELD.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

---

#### JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

MIND, July, 1920. *The Importance of the Sensory Attribute of Order* (pp. 257-277) : H. J. WATT.—The ordinal attribute of sensory stuff is the foundation of spatial arrangement, and forms a basis for the solution of the problems of recognition, memory, and cognition. *Motives in the Light of Recent Discussion* (pp. 277-294) : Wm. McDougall.—Contends for the position of McDougall's *Social Psychology* that instinctive tendencies are the mainsprings of activity, against the doctrine of Woodworth in his *Dynamic Psychology* and of Graham Wallas and Hocking. *Some Recent Theories of Consciousness* (pp. 294-313) : A. K. ROGERS.—Critical examina-

tion of the theories of Alexander, Woodbridge, James and McGilvary. *A New Theory of Sleep and Dreams* (pp. 313-323): EUGENIO RIGNANO.—Dreams are the result of an "affective functional rest not accompanied by a corresponding intellective functional rest." *Critical Notices.* Bernard Bosanquet, *Implications and Linear Inference*: C. D. BROAD. N. O. LOSSKY, *The Intuitive Basis of Knowledge*: C. D. BROAD. Sigmund Freud, *Totem and Taboo: Resemblances between the Psychic Lives of Savages and Neurotics*: WM. McDougall. Henri Bergson: *L'Energie Spirituelle, Essais et Conférences*: F. C. S. SCHILLER. *New Books.* George Galloway: *The Idea of Immortality*: H. RASHDALL. J. T. MERZ, *A Fragment on the Human Mind*: A. E. TAYLOR. A. Wohlgemuth, *Pleasure-Unpleasure*: JAMES DREVER. W. S. Hunter, *General Psychology*: JAMES DREVER. R. C. Lodge, *An Introduction to Modern Logic*: B. BOSANQUET. G. W. F. Hegel, *The Philosophy of Fine Art*: B. BOSANQUET. H. J. Watt, *The Foundations of Music*. W. Powell, *The Infinite Attribute of God*: G. G. E. MERCER, *Why do We Die?*: G. G. W. H. B. Stoddart, *Mind and its Disorders*: W. L. M. R. S. Carroll, *The Mastery of Nervousness Based upon Self Re-education*: W. L. M. G. Gentile, *Sommario di Pedagogia come Scienza Filosofica*; G. Gentile, *La Riforma della Dialettica Hegeliana*; L. Vivante, *Principii di Etica*; A. Shannon, *Morning Knowledge*; J. A. Smith, *The Philosophy of Giovanni Gentile*: B. BOSANQUET. A. Aliotta, *La guerra eterna e il dramma dell'esistenza*: A. E. T. *Philosophical Periodicals. Notes*: Mind Association.

Liebert, Arthur. *Das Problem der Geltung.* (Zweite Auflage.)

Leipzig: Felix Meiner. 1920. Pp. 262. Br. 40 m. Geb. 50 m.  
Read, Carveth. *The Origin of Man and of his Superstitions.* Cambridge University Press. 1920. Pp. 350.

Wahl, Jean. *Les Philosophies pluralistes d'Angleterre et d'Amérique.* Paris: Félix Alcan. 1920. Pp. 323. 15 fr.

Wahl, Jean. *Du Rôle de l'idée de l'instant dans la philosophie de Descartes.* Paris: Félix Alcan. 1920. Pp. 48. 3 fr. 50.

#### NOTES AND NEWS

THÉODORE FLOURNOY

ON November 5, 1920, occurred the death of Théodore Flournoy, the eminent psychologist and philosopher of Geneva. For Ameri-